THE FARMER & GARDENER

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BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1839.

Mr. Russell Comstock.—This gentleman has placed in our possession copies of a number of letters which he received from certain members of the United States' Senate, to whom he confided the secret of his discoveries in the cure and prevention of fruit and other trees and vegetables from injuries by disease and from insects. We perceive by the tenor of these letters, that most of these gentlemen think well of the principles of Mr. Comstock's discovery, and deem them philosophical in their nature. Of ourself, not having been initiated into the "secrets of his prison-house," we can say nothing of the merits of his discovery, or of its intrinsic value; but if we may be allowed to indulge in a supposition, we would remark, that if he does possess the means of certain cure and prevention of these diseases which make such sad havoc upon the health and lives of apple, pear, peach and other delicate fruit trees, as also the remedy to secure the grain crops from the ravages of disease and insects—we say, if he possesses this knowledge, and will communicate it to the American people, he deserves very *solid remuneration*. When we say this, however, we would not be understood as meaning to convey the idea that we think him entitled to the *price* he asks; for we understand he demands a sum equivalent to *half a dime* per capita, upon the whole number of persons comprising the population of the United States. However valuable his information may be,—and if it is what he represents it to be, we are willing to admit its transcendant importance, in an individual and national point of view, we cannot conceive any single individual to be entitled to so immense a sum for such a purpose from government. Half a dime per head, would amount to $750,000, an amount greatly exceeding our appreciation of what we would consider a liberal compensation, and we think by making a stipulation as to price, he weakens his chances of success; and this we regret the more, as it jeopards the possibility of the discovery ever becoming what it ought to be—*public property*—as without its being so, its benefits must always be too limited to prove as serviceable as is required by the interests of the community. Our *pear, peach, apricot, apple, plum, quince*, and other fruit trees, have for years been so subject to disease as to greatly lessen their value, and curtail their respective products. Indeed, the maturing of the fruit of several of these species is so precarious as to render it difficult to calculate with any degree of certainty as to their bearing at all, and whether each season would not terminate their existence. Such being the fact, the comfort of his species would seem to appeal to Mr. Comstock to make an abatement of the sum he claims, as every one owes something to patriotism, and to that community of interest which as a member of the great American family he enjoys. We, therefore, hope that he will see the propriety of so graduating the *price* of his discovery as to make it an object with the *people* to second his appeal to Government for remuneration; for unless the people do come to his rescue, we have very little hope that his application will ever result in any thing but disappointment, as the acts of all representative governments, must necessarily be the reflections of those of the constituent body.

The Durhams as Milkers.—We sold to Major Haines, of Marietta, Pennsylvania, two years ago, a full blooded Durham heifer, and we were highly gratified to learn from him the other day, that with her *first* calf she gave *six gallons* of milk a day; that she calved in mid-winter, and continued to give nearly the same quantity of milk until he parted with her in the beginning of the following summer. She was the grand-daughter of Emperor, and we doubt not will prove as distinguished for her deep milking qualities as her grandsire was for his ponderous weight; he it will be recollected attained such immense size as to be rendered incapable of locomotion at an early period of his life, and was thus rendered prematurely useless for all the softer purposes of his nature.

The Silk Bounty Law.—We sincerely hope that the legislature will not adjourn without passing the law now before them granting bounties on silk, as we conscientiously believe that the interest of the State is identified with the success of the silk culture. Independently of the obvious policy of the measure upon abstract principles, it appears to us as the neighboring States have provided premiums, it would be fatal to Maryland longer to delay following such good examples, because the omission to do so would inevitably drive those who may be disposed to engage in the business to leave us for those states where a more fostering feeling prevailed, and it is obvious that we can neither spare our citizens, their capital, industry or enterprise.

The second number of the American Silk Company's Journal has made its appearance, and proves by its excellence that it is destined to be a valuable auxiliary to the cause of the silk culture. We sincerely wish it success, and bespeak for it a patronage as catholic as the branch of industry it advocates will be of blessings to the country. Should this be the measure of its support, we are sure that the patriotic gentlemen who have given it being will have no cause to complain of the want of a reciprocity of feeling in the American people.

We last fall used a *Virginia bar-share plough*, improved and manufactured by Mr. Mahool of Harford county, and as an act of justice to that ingenious individual will observe that we have never employed an implement of the kind that gave us more entire satisfaction, and we, therefore, unhesitatingly recommend it to the agricultural community. Mr. I'Anson of Cheapside street, is the agent for their sale in Baltimore.

Mulberry Culture.—As the season is now opening, let no one who may contemplate engaging in the growing of mulberries, delay making the necessary preparations. Delays in all things are dangerous; but in nothing more than in the cultivation of mulberries.

Georgia Silk Bounty.—We insert in another

column the law passed by the State of Georgia, granting a bounty on Silk raised in that State, and hope it will excite the legislature of other States to follow the lead so laudably set them by the patriotic legislature of Georgia.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

OBSERVATIONS ON GRASS SEEDS.

"All flesh is grass."

A very knowing man gave it as his opinion, "that whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together." Now although the mass of noisy politicians, who wish to fatten, not by making grass or corn grow, but by lugging fiercely at the public teat, may incline to controvert this opinion, yet it is presumed that the plain, honest, industrious farmers of our country, who gain a livelihood by close attention to agricultural pursuits will incline to think favorably of it. Being myself a believer in the opinion, has induced me to take up my pen, with a view of pointing out to my friends and neighbors, what may be done this spring towards accomplishing so desirable an object.

It is now universally admitted that neither grass nor grain, or indeed any plant whatever can be produced without seed, and that whenever we wish to produce any particular plant we must sow or plant the proper seed to produce it. In sowing the seeds of the artificial grasses, it should be borne in mind, that you will not have more spears or grass plants than the number of seeds sown, and not even that number, for more or less of them, from various causes will fail to vegetate or be destroyed. If it is desired to have the plants numerous, the seeds must be thickly dispersed; it is true many seed cost more than a few, but then the object being to obtain a full crop of grass this can only be obtained by being liberal in the application of seed; let those who wish only a very moderate return of grass, sow the seed *thin*, *very thin*, and they will accomplish the object; they may have the plants six inches or a foot distant from each other if they are careful to put the seeds far enough apart.

Being desirous of ascertaining the number of seeds of the kinds usually sown which would fill a bushel measure, I recently caused to be accurately weighed the one sixteenth part of an ounce avoirdupois of the kinds designated below, the seeds in each parcel were then carefully counted, from which it was ascertained the number of them contained in a pound, and also the number contained in a bushel, the weight of which was known. The seeds were all perfectly clean, and the best of their kind, being procured of George M. Coates, in Market street, Philadelphia.

Timothy seed rated at 40 lbs. per bushel; the number of seeds contained in a bushel is	60,600,320
Red clover seed, (American) 60 lbs per bushel,	24,084,480
Dutch red clover seed, imported, 60 lbs. per bushel,	16,819,200
Dutch white clover seed imported, 60 lbs. per bushel,	42,929,600
Orchard grass seed, 12 lbs. per bushel,	5,818,368

The imported red Dutch clover seed was considerably larger than the American, and it will be perceived that the latter contains about fifty per cent. more seeds to the bushel than the former, and consequently it would take a bushel and a half of the Dutch seed to furnish as many plants as one bushel of the American.

It has been a very general error amongst our farmers to sow grass seeds too sparingly, thereby leaving much of the ground unoccupied, or filled with weeds, which will inevitably be the case where the soil is fertile, and grass seed has been applied with a parsimonious hand. A very small share of common sense observation, and a little arithmetical calculation will correct this pernicious and impoverishing error. An acre of land contains 4840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet, or if brought to square inches, 6,272,640 spaces, each of one inch square, is equal to one acre. If clover seed is sown evenly at the rate of 7½ lbs. or the eighth of a bushel per acre, it would produce about three million of plants, provided they generally vegetated, which would allow each plant about two square inches of space for its accommodation. But it must be recollected that there is always a considerable loss of seed occasioned by its being imperfectly ripened, from its having been heated, or by its being buried in situations unfavorable to its growth, or other causes, so that ample allowance should always be made to guard against contingencies of every kind. From the data furnished above it will be easy to make a calculation in regard to any of the seeds enumerated, so as to operate as a guide to those who don't desire to give their grass plants more elbow room than may be necessary to promote their proper growth and expansion and the farmers' true and most permanent interest.

AGRICOLA.

[From the Southern Agriculturist.]

PREPARATION OF COTTON SEED FOR PLANTING.

Mr. Editor:—Every cotton planter is aware, that in planting his seed, many of a defective kind are put into the ground. These have enough of vitality in them to sprout, but the plants from them are always defective, and never mature their fruit as well as plants from healthy seed.

To secure healthy seed many planters are at the trouble of selecting their seed one by one, which, though a very good plan, is too tedious for general practice. Their plan is to pick out from among these seed, such as appear full and plump—but this plan sometimes fails, as it is not every seed that appears best that is actually so. With them as with men, appearances deceive. A more simple, more expeditious, and surer plan for selecting good seed, is to procure a large tub. Fill this with salt water (fresh will do,) about half full; into this drop (holding it up as high as the hand can) one or two quarts of cotton seed at a time. All the full and perfect seeds will sink to the bottom of tub, while the defective ones will float on the top of the water. These should be skimmed off with the hand. Continue to throw in seed after the manner described above, until you have collected as much seed as you want.

If you are ready to plant, the seed may be left in the tub of water during the night—but if the weather be warm, and the land dry, I would not advise doing so, unless the water has been well salted. The salt on the seed is a great help, it will attract moisture to the earth around the seed, and thus cause them to germinate much sooner. If any one wishes to be convinced of this, let him, in dry weather, sprinkle a little salt upon a piece of ground, and examine it the next morning.—While all the earth around will be apparently parched, the salted ground, having attracted moisture during the falling of the night dews, will appear actually wet.

Your obedient servant,

A COTTON PLANTER.

From the Tennessee Farmer.

THE SILK CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

This branch of domestic industry has acquired such a prominence in the public eye, and promises practically to enlist the capital and enterprise of so many of our citizens, that we cannot permit the year to run out without yielding it a more special notice than it has hitherto had at our hands. No longer to be regarded as a doubtful experiment, or visionary speculation, it may indeed claim a most important rank in the agricultural system of the country, and richly deserves the notice and encouragement of all who desire to witness the progressive development of the national resources, and our farther independence of other countries for articles of domestic consumption.

The practicability of the silk enterprise is now very generally admitted by all candid men who have given the subject proper attention. For about 60 years past, silk has been annually produced in the cold ungenial climate of Connecticut, and if valuable varieties of the mulberry will survive the winters of New England, as is actually the fact under certain modes of treatment, and silk be profitably produced there, it may be most rationally argued that the production of this beautiful fabric in the South, with its vastly superior adaptations, is a demonstrated problem—unclouded by scarcely a shade of incertitude.

Yet, with this admission freely made, and notwithstanding the great parade which has existed about the general introduction of the silk culture into this country, and the wonderful exploits of particular silk-growers among us, it must, on the other hand, be confessed that very little has, actually, been accomplished in the production of raw material or fabric, and the business is yet in its extreme infancy, so far as positive results or the national interests are concerned. The statistics of the silk cultue in the United States, so far as they have been ascertained, show this fact most clearly—presenting comparatively meagre returns after the busy "note of preparation" which has been so long and so clamorously sounded.

This state of things, however, is most easily accounted for, and has no bearing whatever upon the practicability of the silk culture, or its real intrinsic importance to the United States. Very many persons have invested money in mulberry

plantations with the sincere intention of feeding the worm and manufacturing silk. But finding such great demand for, and such high profits in the sale of mulberry cuttings and trees, they have almost invariably consented to postpone their ultimate object for the present tempting advantages of this traffic. Accordingly, a vast deal of money—indeed handsome fortunes, have already been realized in the sale of mulberry plants—in which speculation, we believe, *all* (perhaps without exception,) who have had trees or cuttings to sell, have engaged, and while human cupidity remains unchanged, and men continue to prefer present profits to remote gains for themselves or the country, we may expect this state of things to exist until the markets shall be completly glutted, and then we may hope to see the manufacture of silk actually progress, and this article become, as we do think it is destined to be, a staple production of this country. As the mulberry trees propagate in a ratio so geometrically rapid, we may indulge the hope that a few more seasons will suffice to supply the immediate wants of all. And, indeed, we cannot perceive any thing very seriously to censure in this species of traffic, where no fraud is committed, [unless it be the exorbitant profits so coolly pocketed,] as it is widely disseminating the means of growing silk, and meeting the wishes of the many individuals who desire going into the business, and who are willing to pay the prices demanded. It may, therefore, we think, without irony, be called "a fair transaction"—more especially, as the ultimate hopes held out to silk-growers are not, probably, destined to disappointment.

Like some mighty river, the roar of whose waters waxes louder and more loud as it sweeps onward to the ocean, the Silk [or at least Mulberry,] mania has steadily strengthened itself, until in some parts of the country it has attained a very high state of excitement, which still does not seem to be its ultimatum. We might here give expression to the amusement we have felt in witnessing the paroxysms of its symptoms—even the clear, cool and grave head infected almost to vertigo—some who had hitherto stood somewhat aloof from the atmosphere of the epidemic, and rather sneered at its prevalence, themselves its now excited subjects—the sectional contentions for the Mulberry purchasers—the wagers, so gallantly tendered upon the trees of the North against the trees of the South, &c. &c. &c. But the subject is a serious and important one, nationally; and the lover of his country who will turn to the officially reported amount of our importations and consumption of foreign silk, will soon forget the ludicrous point of this excitement in the earnest hope that it may eventuate in the general adoption and permanent success of this highly promising and important enterprise. And as it *always* should be with every good government, so, *in this case*, the national and individual interests are identical. Scarcely a resident family of village or country in the whole land, but might find it personally profitable to produce silk according to its means and preparation. And this preparation is, by no means, formidable. The labor is light, pleasant and healthful, and its appliances unexpensive. Many of the beautiful silks of China, are said to be wrought by individual families, with fixtures of the simplest, cheapest, and even rudest construction. But these individual producers are vastly numerous; and hence the large aggregate of their manufactures of this fabric. The tendency of things in our own country would seem, now, to point to this result. A gentleman from Virginia, who recently visited the East, for the purpose of personal enquiry into the state of the silk culture there, says that the silk companies are doing comparatively little, besides puffing their establishments, and that to witness the practical details of the business, you must go into private families, where alone the actual culture is making any considerable progress. This state of things is by no means discouraging. One of the strongest inducements to the adaption of the silk culture in the United States is its extremely happy adaptation to the capacities, means and interests of individual families, and especially of farmers throughout the States. Very little preparation and expense are necessary to enable almost any household [especially in the country] to engage in the business, on a scale commensurate with its means and circumstances. And bringing into employment the supernumerary and otherwise unavailable hands in the family, and thus interfering, very immaterially, with the main work on the farm, its general adoption by our agricultural population, would at once develope new and handsome resources for them, while the aggregate of their labors would add materially to the wealth and independence of the nation.

It is a highly attenuated fastidiousness which objects to this enterprize, that its abundant success is a matter of no intrinsic value to our people, and would only minister to an undue luxury, pride and ostentation. It is, no doubt, truly estimated that silk can be produced at a much cheaper rate than cotton—with less toil of man and beast, and far less waste and deterioration of the soil demanded for its culture. As it is certainly a more durable article of apparel than the latter fabric, there exists, therefore, no objection against it but its extreme lustre and beauty—an objection that will lie, with equal force, against the exquisite grace and loveliness of shade, shape and color, with which Providence has seen fit to clothe the flowers and vegetation generally of the garden, field and forest. Like the fruitless effort to fix a standard of taste, it is, indeed, a difficult task to ascertain the precise point, at which the necessities merge with the luxuries of life. In the process of civilization and refinement, the latter imperceptibly and naturally transmute themselves into the former; and as our passions, once indulged, are ever hurrying us to extremes, the bounds of moderation and conscience are, often, soon transcended in the eager rapidity of this fascinating progression. This admitted, we cannot nevertheless, apprehend any great moral disaster in the realization of the prospect (a remote one certainly) when every yeoman in the land shall clothe his family in native silks of the richest texture and most lustrous dyes.

DICTIONARY OF TERMS USED IN AGRICULTURE,

AND IN THE SCIENCES MOST INTIMATELY CONNECTED WITH ITS ADVANCEMENT.

AMONIA. Volatile alkali. It is transparent, colorless gas, of about half the weight of common water, with an exceedingly pungent smell, extinguishes flame, and is fatal to life. Its old name was 'spirits of hartshorne.' To the agriculturists, amonia is particularly interesting from the fact that those substances that contain the most of it, are the most efficient manures, and act with the most certainty and promptness. Amonia is produced from soft or fluid animal substances while in the process of decomposition, and this change is rapid in proportion to the quality of earthy salts they contain. "It is particularly to the developements of ammonial gas," says "Chaptal," which, combined with gelatine, passes into plants, that we can attribute the wonderful effects produced upon vegetation by certain animal substances." These substances are the animal manures, the urine, *poudrette*, the bones, horns, hair, &c. The urine of the animal contains in muriates and carbonate of amonia about 20 per cent. besides 11 per cent. of phosphate of lime, and sulphate of potash, or 30 per cent. of the most active manure yet discovered; and the saving and proper distribution of it forms an important item in Flemish husbandry. The larvæ left after the cocoons are reeled in the extensive silk manufactories of France and Italy, are considered invaluable as a manure. Their excellence is owing to the amonia they contain, which in them Chaptal found to exceed in quantity that of any other animal substance.

ANALYSIS. To determine the value of any soil, or to be able to correct any fault in the original constitution, or any deficiency arising from improper cultivation, it is necessary that the nature and proportion of the substances composing it should be understood. In agriculture this examination is termed analysis; and in its simplest, yet still effectual method, may be practiced by every farmer. The implements required, are a pair of scales, accurate to the tenth part of a grain, a crucible; some muriatic acid, and a few small vessels of china or glass.

The earth to be tested by the farmer should be taken from a few inches below the surface, and be an average specimen of the field or the soil to be examined. The quantity to be examined, say 2 or 400 grains, is to be slightly pulverized or well mixed together. Put of this, 200 grains in a crucible, and heat it to 300° of Fahrenheit, or bake it in an oven heated for bread for 15 minutes; cool and weigh. This will show the absorbent power of the soil, and as this is depending mainly on the animal and vegetable matter, if the loss is considerable it is a decisive proof in this respect of fertility. The absorbent power varies from 1 to 12 per cent.

After weighing, heat it again the crucible to a red heat, and until the mass shows no bright or sparkling particles, stirring it with a glass or iron rod; cool and weigh, and the loss will be the animal and vegetable matter in the soil.

Take 200 grains of the dried earth, mix it thoroughly with a gill of water by stirring it for several minutes. Let it stand for three minutes, and turn off the muddy water into another glass. Dry the sediment in the first glass at a high heat, weigh, and it gives the silicia contained in the soil. Let the water turned off settle clear, turn it off, dry at a high heat and weigh; this gives the alumine or clay.

Put into a suitable glass or flask, one-fourth of a gill of muriatic acid and water in equal propor-

tions, and balance the scales carefully. Put into this mixture, 100 grains of the earth, let it stand till all effervescence has ceased, which will sometimes be an hour or more; carefully note the weight required to again balance the scales, and that may be set down as the weight of carbonic gas expelled, say 6 grains. Then as 45 is to 55 so is this weight to that of the base, or the lime. In this case the lime would be 7½ per cent.

To ascertain if earth contains iron, stir the muriatic acid and water with a strip of oak bark, and if iron is present in the liquid the bark will turn dark. To ascertain the quantity, put in prussiate of potash till it no longer forms a blue precipitate, let it settle, heat the deposit to redness, carefully weigh the remainder, which is oxide of iron.

To determine the presence of gypsum, take 400 grains of earth, mix one-third the quantity of powdered charcoal, keep in at a red heat in a crucible for half an hour.—Then boil the earth in a quantity of water for thirty minutes, filter the liquor and expose it for some days in an open vessel. A white deposit will be sulphate of lime, and the weight will determine the proportion.

These processes are all simple, and can be performed by any one. By them we obtain—1st, the obserbent power; 2d, the amount of animal and vegetable matter; 3d, the silica or sand; 4th, the alumine or clay; 5th, the carbonate of lime; 6th, the oxides of iron; and 7th, the gypsum or plaster of paris. The salts exercises a great influence on vegetation; but as they principally depend on the animal and vegetable matter in the soil, and as the determining their qualities and kinds are too difficult for the analysis of the farmer, the processes are omitted. The above ingredients are all that exert a marked influence on the fertility of soils, and on their proper proportion its goodness dedends. If soils contain too much silica or gravel, they are porous; and if too much clay, retentive. The last is usually the worst fault, and may be known by the water standing upon it after rains, remaining unsettled for a long time, owing to the clay held in solution. Wheat winter kills on such soils; on calcareous gravel ones rarely. Good soils usually contain from 65 to 75 of silica; from 10 to 16 of alumine; from 4 to 10 of lime, and varying proportions of vegetable matters, animal and mineral salts, &c. The analysis of soils form one of the most decided steps in the improvement of agriculture, as it clearly points out what is wanting to remedy any defect, and give ease of working, and abundance in product. Every farmer should understand the nature and composition of his soils, and at a mere trifle of expense.

Animalculae. The microscope has opened to the observation of man a race of beings so small as to be utterly invisible to the naked eye, yet endowed with all the functions of vitality and perfectly organized animals. Some of these are called Infusoriæ, from being always found in water where plants are decaying, and some Diatonicle, but all included under the term animalculæ. They have long been regarded more as objects of mere curiosity than any thing else; but recent discoveries seem to indicate that these minute insects have had an important influence in modifying the crust of the earth, and giving it the character it now possesses. Mountains of flinty rock in Silicia have been found by Ebrenberl to be wholly composed of the shells of animalculæ, and in this country masses of remains of the infuseriæ have been found several hundred yards in extent. Unlike the shells of the molusca and testacea, which are lime, the shells of these invisible animals are found to be unchanged by fire, and composed of pure silica. All bodies of long stagnant water, such as those where peat is formed, or bog earth deposited, abounds with infusoriæ, and Prof. Bailey, of West Point, has found at the bottom of peat earth and in it, immense quantities of these minute remains. It is a curious fact that animals invisible in themselves to the eye, should be able in the course of centuries to form mountains, change the face of continents, and exert an influence by no means trifling on the labors and productive industry of man.

Annual. This term is applied to plants that arrive at maturity in a single year and then perish. The stem of annuals is generally a rapid growth, porous, and abounding in the juices necessary to the perfection of the seeds in a single season. The herbage of some planted is annual, while the roots are perennial, or remain from year to year. Maize is an example of a proper annual; the grasses, of perennial roots, with annual herbage.

Aphis. A family of insects that prey extensively on plants, and are endowed with such astonishing power of reproduction, that though insignificant as individuals, they are formidable in their numbers, and in most years occasion more or less loss to the agriculturist. The congregations of aphides consist in spring and summer of apterous and living less individuals, and of nymphæ with undeveloped wings.—They have no mouths, but are provided with beak-like suckers, which they insert into plants, and feed on the juices. Almost every cultivated plant or tree has its peculiar family of aphis; and those trees and shrubs that are wild, or found only in the depths of the forest, cannot claim the exemption. What is called the apple tree louse, is an aphis; and on lifting the scale-like covering, the depredator, and its implement of suction can be seen. Another species infests the tender shoots of grafts, and the thrifty shoots of the apple and other fruit trees, and if allowed to multiply unmolested, produces great injury. The American blight, as it is called in England, or the *adhis hanata* of the entomologist, is a destructive species, when permitted to make a lodgment on the apple, but fortunately the cotton covering in which it is enveloped renders it easy to discover, and thus timely put the fruit grower on his guard. In passing through the Tonnawanda swamp, from Lockport to Batavia, in 1838, the Alder, *glauca*, that lined the road was literally loaded in places with a species of aphis, the long cotton filaments of which, erect in air, seemed to be waved at will, and simultaneously, giving a most singular aspect to the branches on which colonies were planted. The turnip is greatly infested with the aphis, as is the rose, fennel, parsley, and many other plants cultivated for use or ornament. The aphis, while fixed by its sucker to the branch or the leaf, elaborates a sweet honey-like fluid, clear as water, and this is projected at will from two tubes in the hinder part of the body. We have seen in the sunshine, these drops falling like the spray of a waterfall, from a fruit tree on the leaves of which millions of the aphis were feeding. It is for this substance that colonies of the aphis are so frequently visited by the ant, which drinks the sweet fluid as it is thrown out by the aphis. Soapsuds, and a strong decoction of tobacco, have been deemed most effectual in destroying them, though when a foothold is once obtained, from their rapid multiplication, extermination is difficult.

Apiary. The place or building in which bees are kept, is termed an apiary; and where these industrious insects are kept for profit, or for observation, much care is sometimes taken in this department of domestic management. There is no question that keeping of bees may be made a source of considerable profit, at very little expense, as their food costs nothing, and a residence is provided with the very hive in which they are placed. Moveable apiaries are common in eastern countries; and a long boat, with a hundred swarms of bees on board, accompanied by the owner, may be seen floating down the Danube, the Po, or the Nile, anchoring where materials for honey promise to be abundant; and moving onward when the district is exhausted of its sweets. Among farmers, too little attention is usually paid to the apiary; the hives being left exposed to the storms and cold of winter, and the intense heat of summer, without protection. Bees, like other domesticated creatures, will well repay care and attention.

Aquatic. Plants that live and flourish in the water are termed aquatic. There are also aquatic animals and birds. All our lakes, rivers and the ocean, furnish specimens of aquatic plants, some of which are of great use and value. A large part of the soda of commerce is obtained from a sea weed, which, drifted ashore, is dried and burned for the soda of the ashes. Hundreds of square miles in the equatorial Atlantic, at some seasons of the year, are covered with this marine vegetation. Some sea weeds, as the algæ, that grow as they float in the water, attain a length of several hundred feet. The rice plant of the East Indies and the Carolinas, is an aquatic plant, and probably contributes as much to human subsistence as any plant on the globe. The wild rice, *Zizanir aquatica*, of our northern lakes and rivers is of great service to the native tribes of those regions, feeding the immense quantities of water fowls of all kinds that visit and breed in those inhospitable climes, as well as furnish food to the natives themselves when their usual supplies from other sources fail them. The flags, rushes, and other grasses that grow in the waters of the lakes, or other quiet waters, the pond lily, &c. are further examples of aquatic plants.

Argillaceous. A term applied to soils in which clay forms a principal ingredient. It was derived from *argil* or clayey, as aluminous from alumina. In agriculture, argillaceous and aluminous are words of the same import, and mean soil or earth in which clay predominates. '*Analysis*' shows how the proportion can be determined.

Artesian. A kind of well made by boring through the successive strata of the earth until water is found. This name is derived from Artois in France, where the system of boring was first successfully adopted. By penetrating the rocky crust of earth in this way, the water frequently rises to the surface, and flows a living stream; a

other cases it rises so as to be obtained without difficulty. In this country wells have been bored to the depth of a thousand feet, and those of five hundred to seven hundred are not uncommon. Various products are obtained from the earth in this way. In Albany a valuable mineral spring has been reached by boring. The great quantities of water at the Kenhawa salines are obtained from Artesian wells. Springs of carbonated hydrogen, that burn with a perpetual flame; and immense reservoirs of patroleum, (the Seneca oil of commerce) have been discovered while boring for salt or for fresh water. Artesian wells have been sunk in the deserts between Cairo and Suez, and abundant supplies of water obtained; and wherever the borings have been properly and perseveringly conducted, either in this or foreign countries, water has usually been produced.

ARTICHOKE. Two plants of this name are cultivated for food; the first *Cyanra scolymns*, is chiefly cultivated in Europe for culinary purposes. The part that is eaten is the receptacle of the flower, divested of the unopened florets, and the bristles that separate them. The head thus prepared is boiled plain and eaten with melted butter and pepper, and is deemed wholesome and nutritious. These *bottoms*, as they are termed, are also made into a varety of dishes, stewed and highly seasoned. The other plant, is the one known as the Jerusalem artichoke, *Helianthus tauberosus*, and is cultivated for the root alone. It is a species of sunflower, grows wild in several parts of South America, and the root is potatoe shaped. The roots are valuable as a food for animals, and are not unpalatable to man. They are found in most of our gardens, an improper place for them, as they are apt to spread, and are somewhat difficult to eradicate. In this country few attempts have been made at their field culture, but those have been profitable. In highly cultivated grounds in England and Holland, they have been found extremely productive, 70 or 80 tons of the roots having been gathered from a single acre.—Their flavor is much like that of the former artichoke, when boiled and prepared for the table, and they are very valuable for feeding hogs and store pigs.

FLOATING PLANT.

Doctor Samuel A. Cartwright, of Natchez, read a lecture before the Mississippi Lyceum, on the 7th ult. on the health-preserving properties of the *grandiflora gessiena*, or floating plant. Part of the lecture is published in the Natchez Free Trader of the 17th ult. and is to be concluded in a subsequent number.—The doctor ascribes to that plant virtues of the most salutary kind, and if he can establish them to the extent in which he says they exist, the floating plant will become a very important material for promoting and restoring health. It is found on the stagnant waters of Lower Louisiana in great quantities, floating on the surface, and wherever it appears, the water of the bayou or pool on which it floats, is more or less clear in proportion to the greater or smaller quantity of the plant. According to Doctor Cartwright the pores of this plant constitute the alembic through which the impurities of the water pass off. The plant is entirely *aquatic*, bears a flower, grows two or three feet above the surface of the water; the root is several feet in length, lies horizontally on the water, about two inches below the surface. The roots and leaves, says the doctor, form such a dense covering to the water as to constitute a bridge sufficiently strong to enable snakes and smaller animals to pass over the pools in which it grows. The mass is in some places so thick as to offer considerable resistance to a canoe, and they form the stratum of the *prairie tremplant*, the shaking prairie.

The doctor supposes that the growth of this plant is conducive to the health of the region in which it appears; and to support his theory, he adduces the following facts:

1. That it purifies all stagnant water in which it grows.

2. That though he visited the region in which the plant is indigenous, in the hottest season of the year, he found the stagnant waters of the lakes and bayous, inhabited by this plant, as pure to the sight, smell and taste, as if it had just fallen from the clouds. He gives as an example the waters of the Bayou Black, which have a darkish appearance, owing to a chemical affinity between some ferruginous matter in the soil and the oak trees and leaves which have fallen into it, yet the water was free from all disagreeable taste and smell. It contained no green scum, and was as good and palatable as cistern water, except near the Gulf of Mexico, where it was impregnated with salt, and the inhabitants drink no other kind of water. The doctor alleges, that south of the region where the jessiena grandiflora grows, in the same kind of alluvial soil, stagnant water of pools and bayous becomes very impure. He infers, therefore, that this aquatic plant consumes or feeds upon those substances which, in other situations, corrupt and vitiate stagnant waters in warm climates.

3. The doctor asserts a fact, which, if well founded, establishes his theory beyond all controversy; the region in which this plant abounds contains more stagnant water and swamps than any other inhabited districts of the same extent in the United States, and yet the inhabitants enjoy a remarkable degree of health and longevity, and are exempt from malarious and miasmatic diseases. The growth of this plant is bounded by the 30th degree of north latitude, and the soil and face of the country on both sides of it are similar, being alluvial, and containing lakes swamps and stagnant water, and covered with nearly the same vegetable productions. The country on the north side is unhealthy, its stagnant waters impure, its inhabitants sickly, and human life of short duration. On the south side of the country, there is a wholesome atmosphere, pure water, healthy and long lived inhabitants.

The doctor adduces the country on the bayou Lafourche to sustain his theory respecting the healthiness produced by the growth of the floating plant, and he says that in the year 1831 a great number of the original settlers were living, who migrated from Nova Scotia before the revolution. The negro population, he says, was very numerous and remarkably healthy and long lived, and the number of persons among the negroes, over a hundred years old, was greater than in all New England, including its whole population, white and black.

The inhabitants attribute their peculiar healthfulness to the salubrious influence of sea breezes, on soils of the same kind, beyond the region of the jessiena grandiflora. Therefore, he says, it is a fair inference that this plant, by consuming the impurities of the stagnant waters, prevents the generation of miasmata and thus acts as a prophylactic against bilious fevers and other miasmatic diseases.

Doctor Cartwright is a man of science and learning, of high character as a physician and of amiable disposition. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the phenomena of natural history to decide upon the merits of his theory. If it be correct, and the facts which he advances seem to leave no doubt on the subject, he has made a discovery of the utmost importance to science—and one which will be extremely useful to the inhabitants of the southern parishes of Louisiana.

N. O. Bee.

An Act to promote the culture of silk in this State.

[*Georgia.*]

Whereas, it is desirable that the culture of silk should be encouraged within the limits of this State:

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the pasage of this act, whenever any persons either individually or collectively shall raise any silk within the limits of this State, he, she, or they, shall be entitled to draw from the State Treasury, a premium of fifty cents, for each and every pound of cocoons, as by him, her or them raised, and ten cents per pound on each pound of good silk, by him, her, or them, reeled from cocoons, so raised, and the persons, so claiming the premium aforesaid, shall first exhibit the cocoons raised, and the silk reeled as aforesaid, to one of the Justices of the Peace, within the county where the same shall have been raised, and the said Justices shall thereupon examine the person or persons claiming the premium as aforesaid, upon his, her, or their oath, or legal affirmation, and shall require the party so claiming the premiums to swear or affirm that the cocoons were raised in the State of Georgia, after the passage of this act, that the premium has not before been claimed by, or paid to any other person for said cocoons or silk; and in relation to all other facts and circumstances, as may, in the opinion of said Justice, be connected with the raising or reeling of the same; and upon such evidence proving satisfactory to his mind, he shall thereupon make out and sign a certificate with his seal thereto affixed: which certificate shall be sufficient authority to his Excellency the Governor, and he is hereby required to receive in his department the same, to draw his warrant upon the State Treasury in favor of the party to whom said certificate is granted for the amount of said premium as per said certificate, to be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated. This act shall be and continue in full force and effect, for and during the term of ten years, from and after its first passage. All laws

and parts of laws repugnant to this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

JOSEPH DAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CHARLES DOUGHERTY,
President of the Senate.
Assented to, 29th December, 1838.
GEORGE GILMER, Governor.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

EARTHS AND SOILS.

In the investigation of agricultural subjects, it is necessary that we should as correctly as possible, distinguish earths and soils, and their varieties. The earths important to agriculture, and which form nearly the whole surface of the globe, capable of producing vegetation, are only four, viz: silicious, aluminous, calcareous, and magnesian.

As a full description of all the distinctive characters of these earths could not be embraced within the compass of my contemplated communication, I shall merely mention a few, by which may be understood the effects they necessarily produce in forming a compound best calculated to promote vegetation.

Silicious earth exists in the state of sand. It is composed of very hard particles, which cannot be made coherent by mixing with water. The solidity of the particles of sand renders them impenetrable to water, and their loose arrangement make sand incapable of retaining water. It is also quickly heated by the sun, which adds to the rapidity with which it loses moisture.

Aluminous earth, when dry, adheres to the tongue, absorbs water rapidly and abundantly, and when wet, forms a tough paste, smooth and soapy to the touch. By burning, it becomes very hard; when drying, aluminous earth shrinks greatly, it becomes a mass of hard lumps, separated by cracks and fissures, which become so many little reservoirs of standing water when filled by rains, and remain so when the lumps, by slowly imbibing the water, are distended enough to fill the space occupied before.

Calcareous earth, or carbonate of lime, is calcareous earth combined with carbonic acid, and may be converted into quick lime by heat. Lime is soluble in acids; during the solution the carbonic acid escapes with effervescence. In this manner, the carbonate of lime, or calcareous earth, may not be easily distinguished from silicious and aluminous earths, but from all other combinations of lime. Magnesia earth, like lime, is usually found in combination with carbonic acid: but even in this, its natural state, it exists in such very small quantities in soils, and is found so rarely, that its name is a useless addition to the lists of the earths of agriculture.

All the earths individually, when as pure as they are ever furnished by nature, are entirely barren, nor would any addition of putrescent manures, enable either of the earths to support healthy vegetable life. The mixture of the three earths, in due proportion, will correct the defects of all, and with a sufficiency of animal or vegetable matter a soil is formed. Such is the natural surface of almost all the habitable world, and though the qualities and value of soils, are as various as the proportions of their ingredients, yet they are mostly so constituted, that no one earthy ingredient is so abundant but that the texture of the soil is mechanically suited to the production of some valuable crop. Some plants require a degree of closeness, and others of openness in the soil, which would cause other plants to deline or perish. As the qualities and value of soils depend on the proportions of their ingredients, and the grand desideratum in agriculture, is to obtain a mixture of the earths, best calculated to produce the greatest variety of the most valuable crops, we can satisfactorily comprehend in what manner that object may be obtained. Silicious and aluminous earths, by their mixture, serve to cure the defects of each other. The open, loose, thirsty and hot nature of sand, being corrected by and correcting in turn the close adhesive and wet qualities of aluminous earth. This curative operation, however, is merely mechanical, and it seems probable that calcareous earth, when in large proportion, also aids the corrective power of the other earths. In addition also to the mechanical effects of calcareous earth, it possesses chymical powers more effectual in altering the texture of soils, and for which a comparatively small quantity is sufficient. The chemical action of calcareous earth, as an ingredient of soils, will be particularly noticed hereafter, when we come to the consideration of the food of plants. From what has been said, it would appear reasonable to class and name soils according to their predominant earthy ingredients, which exert the greatest power, and most strongly mark the character of the soil. The predominant ingredient is not always the most abundant. If the most abundant was considered the predominant ingredient, and gave its name to the soil, then almost every one should be called silicious, as that earth is seldom equalled in quantity, by all the others united. If the earthy parts of a soil were two-thirds silicious, and one-third aluminous earth, the peculiar qualities of the smaller ingredient would predominate over the opposing qualities of the sand, and the mixture would be a tenacious clay. If the same soil had contained only one-twentieth part of calcareous earth, that ingredient would have had more marked effects on the soil, than could have been produced by either doubling or diminishing to half their quantity, the silicious and aluminous earths which formed the great bulk of the soil.—But every farmer can readily discover what are the most marked good or bad qualities of his soil, as evinced under tillage, and those qualities can be easily traced to their predominant ingredients. A silicious, or sandy soil, has such a proportion of silicious earth as to show more of its peculiar properties than of any other ingredient. It would be, more or less, objectionable for its looseness, heat or want of power to retain moisture, and not for toughness, liability to become hard after wet ploughing, or any other quality of aluminous earth. In like manner an aluminous, or clayey soil, would show strongly the faults of aluminous earth, though more than half its bulk might be of silicious earth. Hence every farmer can readily judge of the perfection and of the defects of his soil, which, from a knowledge of the distinctive properties of the earths, he will be enabled to correct by the addition and mechanical mixture of such earth as may appear to be deficient, thereby produce a soil, the best calculated to promote the growth and perfection of vegetation.

JOSEPH CLOUD.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

SILK.

Attention is solicited for the following notice copied from the Augusta Constitutionalist. Mr. Olmstead, the gentleman therein mentioned, is now in this city but will leave it to-day. Zealous however, to diffuse information upon the important subject to which he has long given his especial attention, he will attend at Stewart's Carolina Hotel, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. to give the benefit of his experience to all who may call upon him, to inquire into the history of the experiment of the silk culture in Connecticut, which has been attended with such successful results. There is no doubt, from past experience and from the known advantage of climate, that an experiment in making silk which can be followed by even moderate success, so far North as Connecticut, cannot fail with half the attention to succeed entirely in Carolina and other Southern States.

SILK CULTURE.

An interesting article on the Silk culture will be found in this day's paper, taken from the Richmond Enquirer. If that important culture has attracted much attention in the North, certainly in the South, where the climate is better adapted to that branch of agriculture, a greater interest should be taken in its improvement. That the people of the north can raise and manufacture silk to great advantage, we had ocular proof on Tuesday evening last in company with a number of our citizens, at the Eagle and Phœnix Hotel. Mr. Olmstead, a gentleman from East Hartford, Conn., who has devoted much of his attention to the subject, and who is now on a visit to the south, was kind enough to exhibit to us a number of samples of sewing, twist and raw silk, of various colours, which will bear a comparson with any of the same kind imported, and which was raised during the past year, by Mr. J. Manforth. The samples exhibited to us were parts of the product of an eighth of an acre of ground, planted as an experiment. We were informed by Mr. Olmstead that the trees from which the worms were fed, were planted between the 15th and 20th of May last, in rows of 3½ feet apart, on land cultivated the preceding year, and of a sandy loam; ploughed up about the middle of September, at the rate of 30,000 an hour. He commenced gathering the leaves and feeding about the 10th of July. The quantity of leaves gathered amounted to 1194 lbs. The quantity of silk worms fed 32,000; and the quantity of cocoons produced, nine bushels; yielding nine pounds of silk and floss 1 lb. About 5000 of the worms were fed on 180 lbs. of leaves, and the product of them was two bushels of cocoons, or two pounds of silk. This establishes the fact that 90 lbs. of leaves of the Morus Multicaulis are sufficient to produce one pound of silk. He commenced plucking the leaves when the trees were four and five feet high, leaving four leaves at the top of the tree. He thinks the product of the eighth of an acre would have been more than 1200 lbs of leaves; but being short of worms he

had use for no more than 1164 lbs. If we take the estimate of 1200 lbs. of leaves to the eighth of an acre, as a basis, the product of an acre would be over 100 lbs. silk, but allowing even 190 lbs. to the acre, the silk, as manufactured in sewing silk, being worth $10 per pound, the produce of one acre of land would be $1000, besides multiplying the trees for market.

[From the Southern Agriculturist.]

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF A MACHINE FOR RAISING WATER FROM DEEP WELLS.

Mr. Editor.—For the benefit of such of your readers, whose situations are such as to require deep wells to obtain water, I have transcribed the following easy method of drawing water from such wells, which I met with in looking over the Annual Register for the year 1783, should you think it worthy a place in the Southern Agriculturist.

This machine is said to be the invention of a seafaring man, who took the hint from observing the great quantity of water which every rope brought on board with it, that had been drawn through the water—a circumstance that could escape no person's observation who has been much on board ships; but which, like many other things, that pass daily before our eyes, had never been applied to any useful purpose. The application is as simple as the principle.

A good wheel, about three feet diameter, is fixed on an axis, which turns horizontally over the well, and an endless rope, of a sufficient length, to reach into the water in the well, passes over it in the groove. On the same axis a wrench is fixed at one end to turn it by; and, at the other end, another wheel, loaded with lead, which acts as a fly, to increase the velocity. On turning the wheel, each part of the rope, as it goes to the bottom, passes through the water; and on account of the above mentioned property, the water adheres to, and is brought up by it to the top, where it is discharged from the rope into a cistern, placed to receive it, by the pressure of the rope upon the wheel, in passing over it—and so great is the simplicity and effect of this machine, that we have been told by a very excellent mechanic who has seen it, that notwithstanding the well is near two hundred feet deep, he turned the machine with one hand, so as to raise water sufficient to fill a pipe, the diameter of the aperture of which appeared to him equal to the diameter of the rope that raised it. This, at least, is certain; the well had long been disused before this machine was erected over it, on account of the difficulty they found in raising the water out of it.

Respectfully your's, WM. LOGAN.

CHINESE MULBERRY TREES.

American Silk Agency, No. 95, Walnut st. Philadelphia

The subscriber having opened a permanent Agency for the purchase and sale of all articles connected with the culture and manufacture of Silk in the United States, offers for sale all the different varieties of MULBERRY TREES, suitable for raising the SILK WORM; viz: Morus Multicaulis Alpinese, Brussa Multicaulis Seedlings Morus Expansa, Multicaulis Cuttings, Improved Italian Trees, &c. Also, Cuttings from *Norton's Virginia Seedlings*, and Cunningham's Prince Edward GRAPE VINES. These vines produce an abundant crop of fruit, warranted not to rot or mildew and are fine for the table, and capable of yielding the finest wines.

S. C. CLEVELAND, Agent.

BY R. LEMMON & CO.

LARGE SALE OF MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Auction Stores, on Frederick street wharf,

20,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.—These trees are in the very best possible state of preservation, having been tended and raised with great care. They are all *securely* packed in boxes, and the number of buds in each marked thereon. The counting having been done by sworn counters, every reliance can be placed in their correctness.

Terms of sale—For all purchases under $50, *cash*—all over that sum, *four and six months credit* will be given, to be secured by good notes with endorsers to be approved of. mh 11

DAIRY FARM WANTED.

A small FARM suitable for a Dairy, with a Spring House, and moderately good improvements, containing 30 to 80 acres of land, situated within two miles to six miles of the city is wanted for Rent, and early possession given. It is necessary that there should be a sufficient quantity of land in grass or good pasturage, for from 12 to 18 head of Cattle. A liberal rent would be given for a property suitable for the purposes wanted. Address box No. 61 Post Office, Baltimore, with description, location, name and terms. mh 12

SILK AGENCY,

Corner of E. and 7th streets, Washington City, D. C.

The subscriber having commenced an Agency for the purchase and sale of SILK MULBERRY TREES, and all articles connected with the growing of Silk, offers for sale the following varieties of Mulberry Trees at Baltimore prices, viz. Multicaulis, Alpine, Broussa, White Italian and Canton; also Mammoth White Silk Worm's Eggs, warranted to be of superior quality. All the recent publications on silk growing for sale, and subscriptions received for the various periodicals edvoted to that subject. no 20 J. F. CALLAN.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The subscriber offers for sale 16,000 Mulberry Trees and 200,000 cuttings, warranted to be the genuine Morus Multicaulis. The trees are remarkably healthy and will be delivered at such time as will suit the convenience of purchasers. Orders (for not less than 100 trees) from the country will be promptly attended to.

M. POTTER,
fe26 46 South Charles street.

FOR SALE,

A valuable FARM of prime soil, on the Western Run in Baltimore county, about two miles north west of the 14th mile stone of the Baltimore and York turnpike road, and at the same distance from the depot of the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road, at Cockey's tavern, in a rich, highly cultivated and healthy tract of country.

This farm contains from 260 to 270 acres, having a full proportion in wood, much of which is building timber, peculiarly valuable in that neighborhood; is in the best state of cultivation; a considerable part in productive timothy meadow, and the residue of the arable land, not in grain, is well set in clover, the whole under good fencing, laid off into convenient fields, each of which is well watered. The farm has a large quarry of excellent building stone. There are on the premises an apple orchard of select fruit trees, which seldom fail to bear abundantly; a valuable mill seat on the Western Run, with a race already dug. There is no location in the country more favorable for a grist mill, having the advantage of a rich and thickly settled neighborhood, and a good public road leading thence to the turnpike road. Buildings substantial and convenient, being a STONE DWELLING, and kitchen of two stories; a large stone Switzer barn, with cedar roof and extensive stabling below; large hay house and stable for cattle; stone milk house near the dwelling, with a spring of fine never failing water, with other out-houses. On the country road near the mill-seat a good house and shop for a mechanic, under rent to a good tenant. It is well known the lands on the Western Run are in every respect equal, if not superior to any in the county. Adjoining or near are the lands of Col. N. Bosley, Daniel Bosley, Thos. Matthews and others. The water power, with about 20 acres of land, is so situated that they may be detached and sold separately, without injury to the rest of the farm for agricultural purposes. Terms of sale will be liberal. Apply to

NATHANIEL CHILDS,
on the premises, or to
WILLIAM J. WARD,

POTATOES.

1,500 bushels POTATOES, from Portland, Maine, in good order for sale in parcels to suit purchasers by

WILLIAM CHILD,
mh 12 3t§ No. 88 South Street, Bowly's wharf.

SPLENDID BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE.

The proprietor of Covington farm will dispose of the following fine bulls on reasonable terms, viz.

One bull two and a half years old.

One do. six months old.

of the *improved Durham short horn breed*; the dam of the first was got by the celebrated bull Bolivar; for size, form and beauty they are not surpassed by any animal in the state.

Three *Devon Bulls*, one of which is seven years old next spring, and the largest Devon in the State. The Devons are from the stock of the late Wm. Patterson, and of undoubted purity.

Two half Devon bulls.

Two bulls half improved Durham short horn, and half Devon.

One splendid bull, a cross of the Bakewell, Alderney and Devon.

One bull, half Alderney and half Holstein.

These fine animals may be seen at Covington farm, near Petersville, Frederick county, Md. or application to James L. Hawkins, Baltimore, or to

se 11 f FREDERICK FISHER, Manger.

CHILDS' PATENT SHAVING OR SHARPENING POWDERS.

As tranquility of mind is essential to the convalescence of the body, so will these powders prove from the usefulness and relief they afford to those who have to shave daily, and particularly dyspeptic invailds, whose enfeebled nerves are rendered more feeble by the least agitation.—Their use I strongly urge, and warrant their effect in producing feelings as agreeable and as soothing as an anodyne; and to those in health, instead of an irksome undertaking, the operation becomes a pleasurable pastime. I deem it my duty to recommend to the public this invaluable article, which may be had at the store of the inventor, No. 88 South Street, Bowly's Wharf:—*James Gould*, No. 136, Market Street:—or at *Canfield & Brother's*, South-East corner of Baltimore and Charles sts. X

Feb 19 4t*

MOLAND'S IMPROVED SILK SPINNER.

The attention of Silk Manufacturers is invited to the recent invention of an improved Silk Spinner, by Mr. Harrison Holland of this town, for which he has obtained letters patent. It is thought to possess many advantages over any machine now in use for the same purpose. By its peculiar construction, it can be moved by hand, steam or water power,—and doubles, twists and spins the silk at one operation For family use, or persons wishing to manufacture silk in a small way, it is undoubtedly the best invention in use, while it is equally well adapted for factories on the most extensive scale.

A machine in full operation may be seen, or for a more particular description of it, reference may be had to a Circular published by the subscribers, which can be obtained by any one upon application either to

HARRISON HOLLAND, or
STODDARD & LATHROP
Northampton, Mass. Feb. 27. mh 5 6t

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

John T. Durding & Co. encouraged by the favors shown them in the past year, are determined to offer no article to their friends but such as they can warrant, made of the very best materials, finished in a superior manner, of the newest patterns, and at liberal prices.

From John T. D.'s long experience in the manufacture of these articles he flatter himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those farmers, Commission Merchants, Captains and others who may favor him with their orders.

J. T. D. & Co. wish especially to recommend a lately improved and superior "Wheat Fan" as being admirably adapted to clean effectually and fast—price $25. —any new machine coming into market may be obtained to order.

All orders for field and garden seeds, of the best kinds and fresh, will also be fuanished at our Agricultural Establishmedt, upon the usual terms, by Thomas Denny, seedsman, Grant St. Baltimore, rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle. fe 26

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	2 50	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs	9 00	10 00
CORN, yellow	bushel	—	—
White	"	—	—
COTTON, Virginia,	pound	15	15¼
North Carolina,	"	13½	14½
Upland,	"	14½	15
Louisiana —— Alabama	"	15	16
FEATHERS,	pound.	53	—
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 56	1 62
FLOUR&MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	10 00	10 50
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
Super How. st. from stores	"	7 87	8 00
" " wagon price,	"	7 75	—
City Mills, super	"	—	8 12
" extra	"	8 37	8 50
Susquehanna,	"	—	—
Rye,	"	5 50	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	18 50	—
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 25	—
GRASS SEEDS, wholes. red Clover,	bushel.	14 00	15 00
Kentucky blue	"	—	—
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 00	—
Orchard,	"	2 00	2 50
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	3 00
Herds, or red top,	"	—	1 00
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	12 00	16 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	—
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	9 37	9 50
Slaughtered,		9 00	9 50
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	20	—
second,	"	18	—
refuse,	"	—	—
LIME,	bushel.	32	33
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,	"	45	—
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	1 12
Black eye,	"	1 00	1 12
Lady,	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	4 25	—
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	100	105
Susquehannah,	"	—	none
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100lbs	5 00	5 50
" brown and red,	"	6 00	6 50
" fine red,	"	9 00	12 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,	"	10 00	14 00
" good yellow,	"	10 00	15 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	15 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	6 00	—
" ground leaf,	"	7 00	9 00
Virginia,	"	6 00	10 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	6 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	—	—
Red, best	"	1 70	1 75
Maryland	"	—	—
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls. (scarce)	gallon.	44	45
" in hhds. (scarce)	"	41	—
" wagon price, (scarce)	"	bbls	41
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100lbs	3 00	—
To Wheeling,	"	3 00	—
		washed.	unwash
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	50 to 55	
Full Merino,	"	45 50	
Three fourths Merino,	"	40 45	
One half do.	"	35 40	
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	35 40	
Pulled,	"	30 33	

POTATOES, 60 to 70 cts. a bushel.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The proprietors of this paper have a few complete sets of this work on hand, which they will dispose of at the reduced price of $50 a set.

oct. 16 3

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	—	—
BACON, ham's, new, Balt. cured	pound.	13	15
Sa. ulders, do	"	12½	13
Middlings, do	"	12½	—
Assorted, country,	"	10½	—
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	31	50
Roll,	"	25	31½
CIDER,	barrel.	1 75	2 00
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	5 00	6 00
COWS, new milch,	"	30 00	40 00
Dry,	"	—	—
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	2 00	2 12
CHOP RYE,	"	—	1 60
EGGS,	dozen.	25	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	6 00	6 25
No. 2,	"	—	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	6 00	6 25
Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2	"	11 75	13 50
No. 3,	"	7 50	—
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 25	3 37½
LARD,	pound.	12	13

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virgi.	par
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,	do
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg,	do
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,	do
Hagerstown,	o	Norfolk,	do
Frederick,	do	Winchester,	do
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,	do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	do	Bank of Valley, Winch.	par
Salisbury,	1 per ct. dis.	Branch at Romney,	par
Cumberland,	par	Do. Charlestown,	par
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,	par
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,	2½
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Banks	½ p. c.	Ohio Banks, generally	3
PENNSYLVANIA.		New Jersey Banks gen.	3
Philadelphia,	par	New York City,	par
Chambersburg,	½	New York State,	do a ½
Gettysburg	do	Massachusetts,	1½a2
Pittsburg,	2½	Connecticut,	1½a2
York,	½	New Hampshire,	1½a2
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	2	Maine,	1½a2
Delaware [under $5]	4	Rhode Island,	1½a2
Do. [over 5]	1½	North Carolina,	3a3½
Michigan Banks,	10	South Carolina,	4a5
Canadian do.	10	Georgia,	5a5½
		New Orleans,	7a8

FRESH SUPPLY OF FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,

BY THOMAS DENNY, Ellicott near Pratt street, Baltimore, who has just received general supply of GARDEN SEEDS, the growth of 1838, part of which was raised by the first Seedsmen of this country, and a part imported, all of which will be sold wholesale and retail, upon the best terms, such as

GARDEN PEAS; Early and Late assorted Cabbage; Cauliflowers; Radish; Lettuce; Cucumber; Parsnip; Carrot; Onion; Rutabaga Turnip; Parsnip seed of all kinds, Garden Beets assorted; French Sugar Beet; Mangel Wurtzell, &c. &c. Also Field SEEDS, such as Early Sugar, Early White, Sioux, Chin or Tree Corn; Dutton, Baden and Twin Corn; Red Clover; Luzerne and White Dutch Clover; Timothy; Orchard; Herds; Millet, Tall Meadow Oats; superior Seed Oats; Spring Wheat; Spring Rye; Spring Barley; Seed Buckwheat; blue and Kentucky Lawn Grass, &c. &c.

Also GARDEN TOOLS, assorted sizes, and late improved patterns; Bird Seed of all kinds, Double Dahlias; Hyacinths, and Polyanthus, assorted, and selected for beauty and richness of colours, together with choice Flower Seed, assorted; Mulbery Trees; Fruit and Ornamental Trees; Silk worm Eggs; &c.; Agricultural Books; Silk Manuals; &c. Rohan Potatoes—Early Seedling do. &c. All orders by mail or otherwise will meet with early attention and dispatch, on the best terms for cash.

ja29 8t

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE Subscriber acknowledges with gratitude the liberal patronage he has received from the public since the establishment of his Repository in 1825.—During this long period he has studied successfully his own interest by identifying them with the interest of his customers in being prompt and faithful in the execution of their orders.

His present facilities of manufacturing agricultural implements, are not surpassed by any other establishment in this country, he can therefore afford them on as reasonable terms as any other person for the same quality of work. His present stock of implements are extensive both in quality and variety, to which he would invite the attention of those who wish to purchase.

A liberal discount will be made to all cash purchasers, and to those who purchase to sell again.

The following names are some of his leading articles viz His *PATENT CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS*, wood and iron frames, but all with his patent double eccentric feeders, with or without extra Knives, prices varying from $33 to $110, subject to cash discount, he challenges the world to produce a better machine for cutting long forage, Myer's *WHEAT FAN* and *ELLIOTT'S PATENT HORIZONTAL WHEAT FANS*, both a very superior article. Fox & Borland's *PATENT THRESHING MACHINES* and Martineaus *PATENT HORSE POWERS*, also superior articles—A great variety of *PLOUGHS*, wrought and cast Shares, of all sizes and prices; Gideon Davis's improved *PLOUGHS*, of Davis,s own make of Patterns, which are sufficiently known to the public not to require commendation; 100 *CORN CULTIVATORS*, also expanding *CULTIVATORS*, both iron and wood frames, and new plan; *TOBACCO CULTIVATORS*.

F. H. Smith's *PATENT LIME SPREADERS*, the utility of which has been made known to the public; together with a general assortment of *FARMING IMPLEMENTS*; *PLOUGH CASTINGS* of every description and superior quality kept constantly on hand at retail or by the ton; also, *MACHINE* and other *CASTINGS* furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms, his iron Foundry being furnished with the best materials and experienced workmen with ample machinery running by steam power for turning and fitting up machinery.

ALSO—Constantly on hand D. Landreth's superior *GARDEN SEEDS*;—In store *POTATOES* and common *SEED OATS*, *TIMOTHY* and *HERDS SEEDS* all of superior quality.—All orders will be promptly attended to. JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

Farmers' Repository, Pratt street,
Near the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Depot.

A SETTER FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale a thorough bred Setter, eleven months old. He has been but little hunted but gives indication of making a first rate dog. He comes of a strain remarkable for their fine performance in the field, and is a beautiful rich brown white in the breast and face. His price is $30. All applications by letter must be post paid. fe 26 EDWARD. P. ROBERTS.

SEEDS, PLANTS, FLOWERS.

The subscriber offers for sale at his establishment a fresh supply of GARDEN SEEDS of the very best quality; those that cannot be grown in this country he imports direct from Europe from a source that can be relied on.

Besides a large collection of GREENHOUSE, hardy ORNAMENTAL TREES and Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, and Bulbous Roots, and a choice collection of the very finest double Dahlias offered for sale, all on reasonable terms, wholesale or retail.

Also on hand a few bushels of ITALIAN RYE GRASS, with 100 bush. ITALIAN SPRING WHEAT, of the true kind. All orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, or any thing appertaining to his establishment will be strictly attended to, by JOHN FEAST,

Florist & Seedsman, cor. of Lexington and Pine sts.
ja 22 tf Baltimore.

☞ *Printing, executed at the Farmer & Gardener office, at short notice.*